

# ADVERBS

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**Inglês**

## Adverbs

Os advérbios são palavras que modificam um verbo, um adjetivo ou outro advérbio.

*Nigel drives **carefully** on the highways.*

*(O **advérbio carefully** modifica o **verbo drive** e faz referência ao modo como Nigel dirige – cuidadosamente.)*

Verbos – *She reads **fast**;*

*The music is not loud **enough**.*

*(O **advérbio enough** modifica o **adjetivo loud** e faz referência ao volume da música – não está alto o suficiente.)*

Adjetivos – *This painting is **quite** beautiful;*

*Alison studies **very** hard.*

*(O **advérbio very** modifica o **advérbio hard** e faz referência ao modo como Alison estuda – com dedicação.)*

Advérbios – *He cooks **extremely** well.*

Os advérbios podem indicar várias ocorrências. Veja alguns exemplos.

**Modo:** quickly, slowly, remotely, easily

**Frequência:** always, never, usually, seldom

**Lugar:** here, there, over here/ there

**Tempo:** yesterday, today, tomorrow, recently, lately

**Intensidade:** too, very

**Propósito:** accidentally, intentionally, purposely

## Posição dos advérbios

Um fator distintivo dos advérbios é a possibilidade de mover-se na frase. Os advérbios de modo são bastante flexíveis nesse aspecto.

***Slowly** the girl started to speak.*

*The girl **slowly** started to speak.*

*The girl started to speak **slowly**.*

## Há três posições básicas para advérbios:

**Front position** – no início da sentença:

***Yesterday** we went to an amazing Italian restaurant.*

**Mid-position** – antes do verbo principal:

*We **always** eat a lot of vegetables in our meals.*

**End-position** – após o verbo principal:

*He eats **noisily**; it's **quite** disturbing.*

## Os advérbios de frequência aparecem em diferentes posições na frase.

- **Antes do verbo principal**

*I **always** go to school early in the morning.*

- **Após o verbo to be**

*They are **usually** busy on Mondays.*

- **Entre o verbo auxiliar e o verbo principal**

*I had **never** listened to that.*

- **Antes da construção verbal used to**

*She **often** used to swim in the afternoons.*

# Manner

*stupidly, happily, brilliantly*

Em *end-position*, após o verbo:

*They act **stupidly** at school.*

## Frequency

*always, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never.*

Geralmente estão em *mid-position*, antes do verbo principal:

*He **always** studies less than he needs.*



## Place

*here, there, around, nearby, at the club.*

Aparecem em *end-position*, ou seja, após o verbo:

*There are lots of good restaurants near **here**.*

# Time

*yesterday, tomorrow, recently, for two days, at noon.*

Podem iniciar a oração, mas geralmente aparecem no final dela:

***Last night** she visited her mother*

*She visited her mother **last night**.*

# Intensidade

*really, very, quite, too.*

Acompanham o termo que modificam:

*Nancy was **quite** exhausted. She couldn't walk another step.*

*Brazil is a **very** beautiful country.*

# Propósito

accidentally, intentionally, purposely

*Bob **accidentally** hurt his leg.*

*I didn't ignore her **intentionally**.*

É comum os advérbios de modo serem formados com o acréscimo de -ly: beautifully, easily, nicely, porém nem todas as palavras terminadas em ly são advérbios. Há alguns adjetivos com essa terminação.

*friendly (amigável)*

*lonely (sozinho)*

*lovely (amável)*

*lively (vivo)*

*elderly (idoso)*

Alguns advérbios de modo são **irregulares**, ou seja, não seguem a regra de receber o –ly. São eles:

<b>Adjetivos</b>	<b>Advérbios</b>
Daily [diariamente]	Daily [diário]
Fast [rapidamente]	Fast [rápido]
Hard [arduamente]	Hard [difícil]
High [alto]	High [alto]
Late [de maneira atrasada, tarde]	Late [tarde, no fim]
Long [longamente]	Long [longo]
Low [baixo]	Low [baixo]
Wrong [errado]	Wrong [erroneamente]



*Brianna works **hard**.* [Brianna trabalha arduamente.]

*She is a **hard** worker.*

*She drives **fast**.* [Ela dirige velozmente.]

*She is a **fast** driver.*

*Tim woke up **late** this morning.* [Tim acordou atrasado esta manhã.]

*Tim was **late** yesterday.*

Alguns advérbios que recebem -ly possuem significado diferente do esperado:

<b>Adjetivos</b>	<b>Advérbios</b>	<b>Advérbios</b>
Late [tarde]	Late [de maneira atrasada, tarde]	Lately [recentemente, ultimamente]
Hard [difícil]	Hard [árduo]	Hardly [dificilmente, muito pouco, quase impossível]





*Have I told you **lately** that I love you?* [Eu te disse ultimamente que eu te amo?]

*In **late** 2009, the entire genome of corn was decoded.*

[No fim de 2009, o genoma completo do milho foi decodificado.]

*They arrived **late** at the party.* [Eles chegaram atrasados na festa.]

\*Good (bom)

Well (bem)



### Importante

O advérbio equivalente a good (bom) é well (bem).

*She dances really well.*

*She's a good dancer.*



## **The Paradox of Our Times**

*by Jeff Dickson*

The paradox of our times in history is that  
We have taller buildings, but shorter tempers;  
Wider freeways, but narrower viewpoints.  
We spend more, but have less;  
We buy more, but enjoy it less.  
We have bigger houses and smaller families;  
More conveniences, but less time.  
We have more degrees, but less sense;  
More knowledge, but less judgment;  
More experts, but more problems;  
More medicine, but less wellness.  
We drink too much, smoke too much, spend too  
recklessly;  
Laugh too little, drive too fast, get too angry too quickly,  
Stay up too late, get too tired,  
Read too seldom, watch TV too much,  
And pray too seldom.  
We have multiplied our possessions, but reduced our  
values.  
We talk too much, love too seldom, and hate too often.

We've learned how to make a living, but not a life;  
We've added years to life, not life to years.  
We've been all the way to the moon and back,  
But have trouble crossing the street to meet a new neighbor.  
We've conquered outer space, but not inner space;  
We've cleaned up the air, but polluted the soul;  
We've split the atom, but not our prejudice.  
We have higher incomes, but lower morals;  
We've become long on quantity, but short on quality.  
These are the times of tall men, and short character;  
Steep profits, and shallow relationships.  
These are the times of world peace, but domestic warfare;  
More leisure, but less fun;  
More kinds of food, but less nutrition.  
These are days of two incomes, but more divorce;  
Of fancier houses, but broken homes.  
It is a time when there is much in the show window  
And nothing in the stockroom;  
A time when technology can bring this letter to you,  
And a time when you can choose either to make a difference  
Or just hit delete.

([www.motivateus.com/stories/paradox.htm](http://www.motivateus.com/stories/paradox.htm) - July 2012.)

In the line, “we talk too much, love too seldom, and hate too often”, what kind of adverb is **seldom**?

- a. Manner.
- b. Frequency.
- c. Degree.
- d. Place.